

STABLE,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.
 First-class rigs at all times. Good accommo-
 dation for farmers or travelers' teams. Sales
 made on commission and satisfaction guaran-
 teed.
CEDAR STREET.
 One block north of Finn's store.

The number of immigrants arrived at the principal ports, compris

God takes it from him whether he will or not. He must accept life. That is not the choice. You must take it. The only choice is how.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—Benjamin Franklin.

The laughter of man is the contentment of God.—John Weiss.

superphosphate of lime, used to the extent of 300 to 1,000 pounds to the acre. Many of the most successful growers use the larger quantity and sow wheat after the crop is taken up. It has been found desirable to apply one-half the fertilizer before the planting, one-

horse that rears and plunges, or one that lets go on the bit, turns half-round and starts against the other horse, I know of no treatment so effectual as to buckle a strap with a ring in it around the outside front foot just below the fetlock. To this ring attach a strong rope or strap. Pass this through the hame ring and back to the driver. On the indication of trouble take his foot away and hold it until you have his complete attention. In the meantime keep him moving on three legs. Watch his temper. When he forgets his de-

ning-of-the-next-century, and the intervening seventeen years will be prolific in inventions to increase man's control over the forces of nature.—*Demorest's Monthly*.

ll carry their profession with
into the witness box,"—Chicago
ld.

Each one has own definition for
love.
Hate is love gone mad.

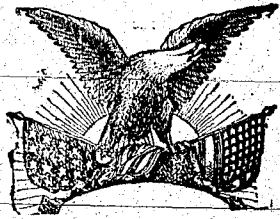
The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.



For President:
Benjamin Harrison,
OF INDIANA.

Vice President:
Whitelaw Reid,
OF NEW YORK.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Crawford County will meet in convention, by delegates, at the Courthouse in Grayling, Friday, July 15th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Saginaw, July 20th, and to the congressional and district conventions if they shall be called in time, or such other business, as may properly be called.

The several townships are entitled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest.....	3
Frederick.....	2
Grove.....	2
Blaine.....	2
Grayling.....	18
Ball.....	2
South Branch.....	2
Center Point.....	3
Beaver Creek.....	3

O. PALMER,
Chairman, Co. Com.
WM. A. MASTERS, Sec.

The attempt of the democratic press to make political capital out of the labor troubles at Homestead, will prove futile. There is no politics in it in any form, nor is the situation affected by any law past, present or future. It is the simple outcome of the grasping disposition of men, and it is a conundrum which side is most to blame.

Every Protectionist should see to it that no workmen of his acquaintance votes until the truth has been brought to his attention, many times if need be, that a vote for Cleveland is a vote for Free-Trade, that Free-Trade means the closing of hundreds upon hundreds of American mills, and that, while all classes would suffer in the general disaster, yet labor will suffer most of all. If the facts are not at hand to prove these assertions, send to the American Protective Tariff League and get them, then go to work and keep at it till November next.

Reciprocity a humbug, is it? A recent bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington says: "The Bureau of American Republics has received a communication from Messrs. Ness, Hesselein & Co., of New York City, stating that since the reciprocity arrangements have been made with Brazil their trade in dry goods with that country has increased ten-fold. A further instance of the increasing exports to Brazil is shown in the fact that the United States and Brazil line has increased its number of sailings to five and six steamers a month."

It is more than amusing to hear the "Pot call the Kettle black", and to see how opinions change. Mr. Hampton, who spoke here a short time since, and is now a Cleveland boomer, in his paper denounces the republican papers that are publishing the reputed war record of Mr. Stevenson, their nominee for vice president, in strongest terms. In 1884 Mr. Hampton was a Simon pure greenbacker, and in his paper of July 29th of that year says of Mr. Cleveland, then as now the Democratic nominee for the presidency: "If the sworn charges are true—as they undoubtedly are—Grover Cleveland as a private individual is a creature for contempt and scorn."—Consistency?

When England adopted Free Trade in 1846, she did it not for any sentimental reasons of reducing commerce to a beautiful love-feast between the nations. It was done for hard business reasons. British manufacturers, after hundreds of years of rigorous protection, felt themselves able to do the manufacturing of the world; all they wanted was open markets, and those open markets were to be secured by the adoption of Free Trade by other countries. Now that her example has not been followed, and that Free-Trade has been repudiated by all nations, England commences to squirm, for she sees her own supremacy waning. Protection reinforced by reciprocity is the recognized commercial policy of the day. The American Cotton-olite is hopelessly in the minority.

The Workingman Wants Him.

The New York Workman's Reform League, representing 11 workmen's unions and a membership of 8000, has adopted the following resolutions and cause them to be circulated in pamphlet form:

Resolved, That we believe that the record of President Harrison for the last three years has shown that he is the most eligible candidate for workmen's farmers' suffrages of all the list who have been mentioned. He is a believer in Protection of the workman and farmer from the pauper contract labor of Europe and Asia, and his patriotism is shown by his firmness in the Chilean, Italian and Bohemian Sea affairs.

We pledge the workingman and farmer vote of the United States to him as the candidate of the Republican party.

The workingman does not need to be told who his friends are. He wants to see Benjamin Harrison elected President of the United States, because Mr. Harrison is the chosen champion of the party of Protection, high wages and a decent standard of living. Can any one blame him?

Free Trade Theories and Actual Facts.

The Homestead strike at Pittsburg is unfortunate, but strikes, like other misfortunes, will occur from time to time in prosperous as well as unprosperous years as long as there are nearly \$80,000,000 in wages annually to be fought over. Iron is to-day selling lower than it ever did in the world's history, but this is only one of many causes of the strike. The Amalgamated Association or union has looked horns with the largest mill owners over only a single class of labor, but the more important question at issue are the time at which each year's scale of wages shall be put in operation and the adoption of improved machinery.

The demagogic effort of Democratic newspapers to turn the strike into an argument in favor of free trade will fail this year as it has so often failed before. Governor Campbell made Carnegie's great fortune the chief issue in his speeches throughout the iron district to Ohio last fall, and the result was a gain of 30,471 in the Republican plurality against Campbell.

In Pittsburg also Democratic orators told their hearers that in voting for the Republican candidates they were voting "to give Carnegie another \$10,000,000—to make the rich richer and the poor poorer." This demagogic party cry was answered by the voters of Allegheny county, three-fifths of whom were iron workers, and all of whom were enabled to cast a secret ballot.

Election of 1890.
Republican.....39,015
Democrat.....34,173
Rep. majority, 1,842
Election of 1891.
Republican.....49,429
Democrat.....37,784
Rep. majority, 11,645
Gain in the Republican plurality, 13,803.

The Pittsburg iron workers, a big proportion of whom earn excellent wages and own their own houses, understand the protection issue better than the Democratic orators or newspapers.

The free trade argument that if a wage dispute arises in a protected industry the remedy is to abolish the industry altogether is not one that appeals to Pittsburg's 30,000 iron workers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Protection and Patriotism.

Aside from the facts of its material benefits, the higher wages and greater prosperity which it always brings, Protection deserves the support of American citizens because it is pre-eminently an American policy.

The great statesmen of our country, irrespective of party, Jefferson as well as Washington and Hamilton, Jackson as well as Clay and Webster, have all believed in protection, not only because as wise men they saw the need of it, but also because it emphasized and exalted that true American spirit of which all were equally enthusiastic exponents.

Free Trade has nothing to offer us but what is foreign.

It wishes us to buy foreign goods and import them in foreign ships.

It holds out to us the prospect of foreign markets, and thinks no trade good but foreign trade. The very idea is foreign, imported from Great Britain, and its foothold has been secured in this country largely through the employment of foreign emissaries.

Protection thinks that so far as markets, laborers, industries, products ships, trade are concerned, in the words of an American poet, "There is no place like home."

It wishes it understood that American products are good enough for the American people.

It thinks that the Free-Traders' claim that American laborers are not skillful enough to manufacture as well as the half-starved laborers of Europe is a sneer at the intelligence of American manhood.

And above all other things, it emphasizes the fact that there is an American standard of wages and of living, and that our national life and the high grade of our country's citizenship depend on that standards perpetuation. The impartial man, therefore, who weighs both sides of the question cannot but conclude that protection is the more patriotic policy, and as such more worthy of a patriot's support. For with the great mass of mankind, patriotism still continues to be a noble feeling, despite the contempt of the "philosophers" or the sneers of the ungump.—*Amer. Economist.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8, '92.

It is evident that the democratic majority of the House intend to pass the free coinage bill. They say it is necessary for them to do so in order to retain their hold upon a number of Congressional districts in the West and South, and they rely upon Cleveland's well-known anti-silver sentiments to save them in the East. It will not be done, however, without a bitter parliamentary fight, but as Speaker Crisp has given the silver men assurances of his intention to aid them there is little or no doubt of the final result. It is regarded as certain that the President, who has taken advantage of the wrangle over the bill in the House to carry Mrs. Harrison to the Adirondacks, will veto it.

Members of the Cabinet and of Congress are taking the deepest interest in the labor troubles in Pennsylvania, although it is not a case in which the general Government of Congress can interfere, except by lending moral influence towards a settlement of the difficulties. Resolutions for investigation have been offered in the House and Senate.

While the resignation of chairman Campbell, of the National committee, is generally regretted by republicans, there is no evidence here of the commotion said by sensational democratic newspapers to exist among republicans by reason of that resignation. The new chairman will be selected by the new executive committee, and it goes without saying that the selection will be a good one. The democrats will discover before long that this campaign is to be fought on a great principle and not by or for any one man.

Senator Aldrich this week introduced a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on July 20th, but he has little hope that it will get away as soon as that, unless a great change takes place very soon.

A good deal of nonsense is being talked about the probabilities of the election being thrown into the House because of the defection of the silver States from the republican ticket. Few people can be found here who honestly believe that the voters of any State heretofore republican will prefer Weaver or Cleveland to Harrison; but allowing for the sake of argument that Mr. Harrison should lose all of the new States, Colorado, Nevada and Wisconsin and the fifth Michigan votes, and hold the other States he carried in 1888, he would get 225 electoral votes, which would be two more than would be necessary to elect him. Much of this talk about throwing the election into the House comes from the democrats who are using it as a means to convince the republicans who are inclined to favor the free coinage of silver of the possibility of the House, which, when voting by States, would be controlled by the silver men, electing a free coinage man, if there is a failure to elect in the electoral college.

Had the Omaha convention put up a man capable of inspiring national confidence, this talk might have influenced a considerable number of republican voters, but the nomination of Weaver has made it deadlier than a last year's bird nest. It is doubtful whether a single republican could be found, no matter what his opinion about silver may be, who would be willing to throw the election into the House, even if that body was pledged to elect a free coinage man; if he knew that Weaver was to be the man. The third party as a factor in the Presidential election is dead—Weaver killed it; the fight is to be a straight one between Harrison and Cleveland, protection and free trade, and every man who casts a vote for the people's party ticket simply throws it away.

Messrs. Nelson and Parker, the experts selected by the joint committee on Immigration of the House and Senate to make a thorough examination of the Government buildings erected for the immigrant station on Ellis Island in New York Harbor, have submitted their report to the chairman of those committees. The estimate of these experts of what the nine principal buildings should have cost aggregated \$242,000, which is just \$11,000 more than they cost under contracts made by the Treasury department. The experts failed to find any structural defects of importance in the buildings and report that as a whole the work has been well done and that its cost has been below the average paid for similar work. That is just about what Secretary Charles Foster said when sensational charges were made in connection with this work.

It is said Representative Henderson, of Iowa, who knows the man well, will shortly make a speech in the House exposing the public and private record of Weaver, and that the exposure will greatly surprise many members of the Farmer's Alliance who have been misled into supporting Weaver.

Only four democratic Senators—Hill, Gray, Gorman, and Palmer—voted with the republican Senators to instruct the Senate conferees to insist upon the Senate amendment appropriating \$100,000 to aid in entertaining the veterans who will come to the G. A. R. encampment in September.

Closing Out Sale!

As we shall not carry the following named goods in stock, after disposing of what we now have on hand, we have concluded to offer our entire stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

at
Prices that will sell them,
Regardless of cost to us.

Now is your chance for Bargains!

You ought to get prices on

our

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

and also on

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling - - - - - Michigan.

DO NOT FORGET THIS!

When You Are in Need

of anything in the line of **DRUGS, MEDICINES,**

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

Stationery or TOILET ARTICLES,

It will Pay you to Call and see me,

AT THE CORNER DRUG STORE.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

L. FOURNIER,

GRAYLING, - - - - - MICHIGAN

"THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED," AND "THE BIG 5."

Two Grand Trains Daily Between the World's Fair City and the Foothills.

One Night Out, or One Day Out. Take Your Choice. Business Demands it, and the People Must Have it.

The popularity of "The Great Rock Island Route" as a Colorado line—having long time since taken first place as the people's favorite between the Lakes and the Mountains—has compelled the management to increase its present splendid service by the addition of a train that is one night on the road from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. This train will be known as the "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED," and will be put in service May 1st. Leaves Chicago daily at 10:45 A. M., arriving at above cities in the afternoon of the next day, earlier than any of its competitors. Especial equipment has been built for this train, with the view of making it a LIMITED in every sense of the word, and best of all, there will be no extra charge. The route of the exceedingly fast train is by the Rock Island Shore Line, and a few of the large cities through which it passes, are Davenport, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, Beatrice, Fairbury, Belleville, Phillipsburg, Smith Center, Colby and Goodland. This makes it a most desirable route, and particularly interesting to the traveler. Another point: The popularity of our dining-car service is still on the increase, and no money spared to make this service what our patrons always say, "the best."

Our "Big 5" will continue as usual, leaving Chicago at 10 P. M., and arriving at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning, being but one day out, and this fast and popular train goes through Omaha.

Our No. 11 will leave as heretofore at 6 P. M., arriving at Kansas City at 9:00 A. M., and will reach Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo the second morning.

Our Colorado service is made perfect by this new "ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED" and the "Big 5," and gives to the traveling public two FLYERS.

Manitow passengers should consult the map and time tables of our line, to fully appreciate the advantages in time saved by taking this route, when on their summer vacation.

JOHN SEBASTIAN,
G. T. & P. A., Chicago.

MORE THAN 200,000 SUBSCRIBERS.

MORE THAN 1,000,000 READERS.

The HOME MAGAZINE, of Washington, D. C. Conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE HOMES OF AMERICA.

The best low-priced periodical ever printed anywhere, in any language. Twenty-four to thirty-two large pages monthly, equal to more than a hundred pages of the ordinary sized magazine. More than a dozen departments, each putting its finger in closest touch with the wants and needs of the home. Literature of the very highest standard, contributed by the best and most popular writers of the day. Holds all its old friends, and is continually making hosts of new ones. Wherever it goes, it goes to stay—becomes a part of the home life and brings joy and comfort to every reader.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS," but in these days of sharp competition, there is no permanent success without merit. The HOME MAGAZINE has won its present enviable place in American literature, and in the homes and hearts of the people, by deserving it. We have made arrangements by which we can furnish this valuable periodical, and the AVERAGE HOME YEAR for \$1.50 in advance. Do not miss this opportunity to secure your home paper, and a valuable family periodical in addition for a little more than the price of the one.

"THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,"
Washington, D. C.

Is one of the less than half-a-dozen really great Family Papers in the country.

It is the only one Published at the National Capitol.

It is the only one Devoted to the History of the War.

It is the only one Devoted to the interest of ex-soldiers and Sailors.

It is the only one That makes a bold and consistent fight for their rights.

It is the only one That continually insists on justice being done the country's defenders.

It has more Distinguished Contributors than any other paper.

Printed on fine white paper, edited with alpha ability, and filled with the most interesting matter that can be procured.

Only \$1 a year. Two cts. a week

Send for sample copies. Sample copies free

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISERS or others who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, *OR* HARROW *OR* CULTIVATOR?

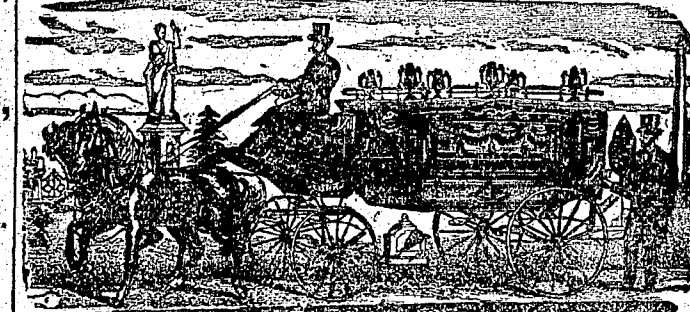
OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL *IMPLEMENTS?

CALL ON

O. PALMER, - Grayling, Mich.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS.

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Especial attention given to embalming or preserving corpse.

*REAL * ESTATE * EXCHANGE.*

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE. TWO LOTS. BARN. FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogema Street. Cheap.

A number of good farms.

Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.

Fine Brick Store in Hudson.

Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.

Jan 29, 11

O. PALMER.

The Christian Union

\$3 a year

Do you know The Christian Union? We have made a special and exclusive arrangement to send to each of our mail subscribers a copy of this crisp and popular Family Paper, by way of introduction. Let us tell you about it in advance. Only a hint or two—the way to know it is to read it every week.

The "Outlook" is a week's world-history. It's a woman's paper—helpful, entertaining, suggestive in all home matters.

Each issue is made up on the lines of the week. The best writer to be found gives his best thought on each vital topic.

Sermons by America's foremost preachers. Sunday reading for people of every faith.

Pictures nearly every week—not for art's sake, but to make clear the text.

Railways and Pleasure Resorts of America. Any time-table or descriptive circular sent free to any Christian Union reader, on application.

By special arrangement we offer to extend your subscription to this paper for one year, and send The Christian Union one year to a new subscriber, for the very low combination price named above. No other paper in town is able to make this offer. Don't miss this opportunity to secure two papers that you want, at so low a price. Address this office.

The Avalanche

PAIMER, Publisher.

LYING. MICHIGAN.

KILLED IN THEIR CARS.

CRUSHED BY FALLING WALLS AT MEMPHIS.

A Military to Quell the Disturbance at Memphis. A Fearful Explosion of Powder Works Near San Francisco—Indiana Recent Intrusion of Their Democrats.

San Francisco Shaken.
San Francisco was shaken Saturday morning by one of the most remarkable explosions in its history. The giant powder works at Hillside Station, fully fifteen miles away from the city, exploded, completely wiping out the works, killing five men, wounding several, and causing the effect in San Francisco and Oakland of a severe earthquake. Nothing like the effects of the recent shock have been known to occur here. The shock caused a rush of air like the first breath of a mighty cyclone. Then came a series of shocks, attended by a dull, roaring noise like the discharge of heavy artillery at sea. Hundreds rushed out of the buildings and hotels, picked up their broken glass, and then, as scores of heavy glass show windows came crashing into the streets. Not even in the heavy earthquake several months ago was the shock so terrifying. The high new office buildings and hotels, which were built on the foundations of the old structures, were not so much as to move. Articles on shelves came tumbling to the ground.

TROOPS ORDERED OUT.

The National Guard, Eight Thousand Strong, Ordered to Homestead.
Governor Patton has ordered out the entire national guard of Pennsylvania. The news was received at Homestead at about 11:30 o'clock Sunday night and it created intense excitement among the comparatively small number who heard it. The strikers were appalled. They hardly seemed to realize what was happening. Each man who was asked to pick up a gun was asked: "What do you want to do?" They were told that they were to go to the Homestead and were gathered there in a large crowd at midnight. It was announced that officers of the national guard had been in town under the guise of reporters, planning an attack, and the strikers became furious. All correspondents and other strangers were ordered out of town. Reporters were not allowed to telegraph to their papers. The lives of the correspondents were believed to be in danger. One reporter telegraphed his paper the following: "For God's sake, handle this thing delicately as regards headlines. For I have already received warning to quit town. The tone of to-morrow's paper means everything to me. I will stay here just as long as I possibly can and wire you situation by bulletins."

WOULD NOT HONOR THE PASS.

Indian Police Arrest Four Whites, Armed with a Permit from Secretary Noble.
A sensation has been created at St. Pierre, S. D., by the capture by Indian police of four whites in violation of a pass from Secretary Noble. The police took their prisoners to Forest City, a town of more than a hundred miles, and placed them in the guardhouse, where they are now. The captives are Charles Mellette, son of Governor Mellette, and clerk in the United States District Court at Pierre, manager of the Pierre electric light plant and street railway, L. Nelson Gardner, and a cowboy guide, Mellette and Wallace each carried a war club, which seemed to incense the police. Efforts are being made to have them released. The Indians know no pass but that of the agent.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Two Chicagoans Killed by a Falling Wall at Memphis.
A section of a wall, west of Front street, in Memphis, tumbled over and fell to the ground, killing three men. The part that fell was 300 feet long and 30 feet high. On a track near the wall stood the Pullman sleeper Savannah and a passenger coach. Pullman Conductors F. K. Hunter, of Chicago, and J. H. Hunter, of New Orleans, Forter Bell, of Chicago, were in the sleeper, and their dead bodies lay among the broken timbers of the sleeper, under a mass of several hundred tons of rock. Six other passenger coaches, the property of the Chicago and North Western R. R., were also on the track. The fall of the wall was caused by the pressure of dirt and the action of water, which weakened the foundation.

Escaped Through a Sewer.

Nine long-term prisoners escaped from the state prison at Boston, Mass., through the sewer in the middle of the yard, which is the receptacle for all the refuse from the prison. They had to wade through filth for nearly 1,000 feet before reaching the mouth of the sewer, which flows into the Charles River. One of the men, Felix Goulding, was recovered.

Train Robber Captured.

One of the gang of train robbers that last month held up a Santa Fe train at Red Rock, N. M., was captured near Union City, O. T., by a posse led by United States Marshal Graham of Oklahoma. He has been on the trail of the gang for some time after a hard fight, during which three men were wounded.

Guilty of Embezzlement.

Ex-County Treasurer Charles H. Paul, who has been on trial in the District Court at Hastings, Neb., on a charge of embezzling \$54,000 as treasurer of Adams County, was found guilty after the trial had been out two days. He was recommended to the mercy of the court.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Nowell Herrick, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Phoenix, Ariz., and a native of Illinois, accidentally discharged his pistol, the ball striking him in the groin, inflicting a wound from which he died. He laid out the original city of Phoenix and had lived there ever since.

Lepers Found in Idaho.

The discovery of two lepers, one living and the other dead, upon the Martin ranch, twelve miles above Boise, Idaho, has created much excitement. The dead man's name was George Kavanagh. The surviving leper is Alex. McCaw. McCaw refused to go to the hospital, and his partner contracted the fatal disease.

Suicide of a Business Man.

Marl Troll, who has been in the shoe business at Fullerton, Ind., for twenty-five years, committed suicide by taking strychnine on account of domestic difficulties. His wife was visiting in Illinois at the time.

Straight Ticket in Arkansas.

For the first time in ten years, Arkansas Republicans have put out a straight ticket and refused to face with the third party. It was a big surprise to all, especially the Democrats. The ticket is headed by W. G. Whipple for Governor and James Oates for Secretary of State.

O'Kelly Found Guilty.

At Lake City, Minn., the case of Ed O'Kelly, who killed Bob Ford at Creede, which was on trial two days, resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The verdict gives general satisfaction. Mrs. Ford was present during the entire trial.

REST ON THEIR ARMS.

Strikers in Possession of the Town and the Works at Homestead.

Lake Homestead, Pa., dispatches say the situation is very like that of several thousand and ten thousand for several thousand and ten thousand. There is still prospect from present indications of the "peace" on Pinkerton men, who are referred to as rogues, giving the strikers an opportunity to use their fangs again. The next enemy to combat will be the regular State militia, and the 4,000 friends, who made up the resisting and victorious force, say they are ready for them, and that they will give battle to any and all opponents. The strikers now have everything their own way. A body of determined men surrounds the mill and challenges the approach of every man who ventures too close to an imaginary "death line," a hundred yards away from the mill fences. Three thousand men are distributed all over the town, and are carefully watching the movements of the strikers. The strikers do not allow a seat out or enter or leave the town without giving an account of himself. The prolonged and desperate battle between the Pinkerton men on the two barges and the locked-out employees ended, after a contest of four hours, in the defeat of the Pinkerton men. The Pinkerton forces, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the day of the assault, with bombs and lighted waste were being thrown on the barges. A Pinkerton man appeared on the dock and saved a white handkerchief. He was the signal for the strikers, and Jack Clifford, a helper, rushed on board and tried to keep the workmen off. He was powerless to do so, and the cheering workmen, with guns in hand, rushed on board. Then the landing of the vanquished commenced. It lasted over an hour. They came ashore singly and in parties, and as they reached the top of the bank they were pounced upon by the crowd, beaten by clubs and rifle butts, kicked, knocked down and trampled upon. It was a horrible sight for the non-combatants. Angry men and women on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked them and threw some of them down. The Pinkertons begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads and three were shot in the shoulders, arms, and legs, and could scarcely limp along. They were finally locked in the Opera House, and the wounded attended to.

PALE OF ANTI-OPTION.

The Bill Reported to the Senate Without Recommendation.

The members of the Judiciary Committee were unable to agree on the anti-option bill, and it was decided to report it to the Senate without recommendation. The feature of the committee, to report a bill, who is a member of the committee, said: "The bill will not pass the Senate. This belief is based on the prevailing custom of the Senate to follow the action of the committee. The committee failing to recommend the bill, it will fall to pass it." Another member of the committee said: "I think the action of the committee is in no way antagonistic to the bill; had we waited another week we would have come to an agreement and reported a bill favorably, but we have been a great deal of talk about our trying to mother the bill. To stop this talk we decided to report without recommendation. The Senate may do what it pleases with it, and as there is a majority of the Senate who believe in the bill, it will be passed if brought to a vote. Whether or not it will be taken from its place on the calendar I cannot say."

GUARDED BY MILITIA.

Florida Troops Called Out to Defend a Jail Against a Negro Mob.

Shortly before midnight Tuesday night a mob of seven hundred negroes marched to the jail at Duval County, Fla., and set it on fire. They were all heavily armed, and immediately took up positions about the various entrances to the prison. The negroes claimed they had received positive information that the whites intended to break the negroes confined in the jail and were charged with having murdered a man Monday. The jail officials quickly notified the governor and troops were ordered to march to the jail, where they are now stationed. When the negroes saw the soldiers they scattered, taking up positions in groups in the vicinity of the prison.

A LAWYER'S MURDEROUS WORK.

Two Men Shot at Atlanta, I. T., by a Drunken Attorney.

At Atlanta, I. T., R. M. Moore, a lawyer, entered the United States Commissioner's court at 10 o'clock Monday night and commenced shooting at Mark B. Moore, a lawyer, who was on duty. Before Moore could be disarmed, he had fired several times. Marshall Dewey was shot once in the leg and twice in the abdomen. He will probably die. W. H. McBride was shot twice in the leg and once in the arm. Moore was arrested and locked up. It is believed that he was drunk at the time.

WENT TO CANADA WITH \$10,000.

A Troy Agent of a New York Brokerage House Missing and Short.

William S. Griswold, Troy, N. Y., representative of the brokerage firm of A. J. Ingle, of Chicago, disappeared, and is supposed to have gone to Canada. He is said to be a defaulter in \$10,000.

Millions of Bushels Short.

A number of Minneapolis millers who are at Washington express the opinion that there will be a decrease in this year's wheat crop of from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels. Charles S. Pillsbury was one of the millers who expressed this opinion. The crop of last year was 124,000,000 bushels.

Fatally Beaten by Robbers.

William Kynett, 70 years old, living three miles south of LaPlé, Ind., was beaten almost to death Monday night by robbers. Mr. Kynett and his daughter, 30 years old, were in their home when they were attacked. Mr. Kynett was fatally wounded and died. His daughter was also badly injured.

Fusion Carries in Kansas.

In the State Democratic Convention for the nomination of Electors, the Fusionists carried a full State ticket in the State House at Topeka, Kan. The vote on the resolution to endorse the fusion ticket resulted 222 for and 176 against, and the motion was declared carried unanimously. At the election in 1890 the Republicans lost 115,000 votes to the People's party 100,000, the Democrats 75,000, and the Prohibition party 1,500.

Triple Tragedy in Texas.

M. M. Wren, a farmer living near Pettibone, Texas, suspected Morgan E. Peck, his farm hand, and Mrs. Peck of being too intimate. Pierce shot Peck dead with a rifle and then cut his wife's throat. He then lay down by his wife's side and cut his own throat.

McCarthy Is Beaten.

Justin McCarthy has been defeated in Londonbury by J. R. H. Cagney, a candidate. He lost by a large majority.

BROKEN MEASURES.

Life is full of broken measures, Objects unattained; Borrowed pleasures with pleasures; Losses of our costliest treasures, Ere the heights be gained. Every soul has aspiration, Still unsatisfied; Memories that wake vibration Of the heart in quick pulsation At the gifts denied.

We are better for the longing, Stronger for the pain; Though at ease as nature wronging— Through the harrowed soil come throbbing Seeds, in sun and rain.

Broken measures, life's completeness In the perfect whole; Life is but a day in reckoning, Richer in all strength and sweetness, Grows the striving soul.

—(New England Magazine.)

A CRISIS.

BY THOMAS VINTHROP HALL.

It was known all over the post within half an hour after the occurrence. Officers, soldiers, civilians, servants, troop bandstands, even the Apaches in the camp down the river, I fancy, knew about it, and they all had more or less to say about it; the general verdict being that it was a shame that the Colonel ought to let him off, and that he was the finest fellow in the world, any way. It was a singular thing that two such popular men as the Colonel and the doctor, the Cavalry, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of that same regiment, familiarly known (behind his back) as "the old man," but drawing his jaw under the name and title of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Brown, should not be able to get along together. Both of them were aided by the officers and men of the regiment, and (shall we say?) by a good many of the women. The one was a rollicking young lieutenant—tall, hand-some, talented, and brave to recklessness, just as a cavalry lieutenant should be. The other was one of the best of a field-officer of cavalry, still a strong, hearty man, although he had seen much hard service during the war and on the plains; a man who never shirked a duty, and that was more, permitted to just tough severe post commander. In a word, the kind of a man the authorities usually sent to dangerous posts—and such a post as Apache.

CARNegie REFUSES TO TALK.

He Is Greatly Agitated Over the Events at Homestead.

A London dispatch says: A correspondent found Andrew Carnegie, who has been making a tour of Scotland, at Braemar in Aberdeen. He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mr. Carnegie, who was present, was endeavoring to soothe him and to draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined to make any statement. He has within the last day or two sent and received numerous dispatches by cable, and there is no doubt that Mr. Carnegie has been kept fully informed of events on the Homestead.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

Between \$20,000 and \$30,000 Covers the Daily Loss to Men and Company.

The strike at the Carnegie steel mills is a costly affair to both the company and the men. The product of the mills when they are running is valued at about \$200,000 a day. The loss to the company is from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a day. For wages every day is expended from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and about \$1,000 worth of material is used when the mills are running on full time. The company is understood to figure its loss at about \$20,000 a day, and the men less something like \$15,000 every day they are idle.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Over 20,000 Delegates at New York to Participate in the Convention.

Thousands of delegates to the convention of the societies of Christian Endeavor have arrived in New York. Over 20,000 have already been assigned to various hotels and boarding houses. In all nearly 35,000 delegates will participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Blooded Feud in Idaho.

Late Tuesday evening a prominent mine owner of the county of Adams, and Governor Wiley, of Idaho, requesting that a number of cases of arms be sent there at once for the use of the guards on the mines worked by non-union men. An outbreak is feared. In reply Governor Wiley said he had no arms to spare, but that he was sending a number of men to the mines to keep them in order, and to see that the law was enforced.

Killed While Going for a Legacy.

A body, subsequently identified as that of Edmund MacLaughlin, formerly of Waterbury, Conn., was found on the Nickel Plate track near Hayville, Ill. MacLaughlin had been in Chicago for about a week, and had left there Thursday morning for Waterbury to claim a \$15,000 legacy in the estate of his father, recently deceased. When he received notice of the legacy he did not have money enough to pay his fare to the East.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$3.40 to \$4.00
Good—Shipping.	4.00 to 4.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.	4.00 to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	77 1/2 to 78 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	32 to 33
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
BUTTER—Creamery.	22 to 23
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.	20 to 21
POTATOES—New York.	2.00 to 2.25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.25 to 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.	4.00 to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	50 to 51
OATS—No. 2 White.	30 to 31
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
DETROIT.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	77 to 78
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	76 to 77
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
PORK—Mess.	11.50 to 12.00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
PORK—Mess.	11.50 to 12.00

BROKEN MEASURES.

Life is full of broken measures, Objects unattained; Borrowed pleasures with pleasures; Losses of our costliest treasures, Ere the heights be gained. Every soul has aspiration, Still unsatisfied; Memories that wake vibration Of the heart in quick pulsation At the gifts denied.

We are better for the longing, Stronger for the pain; Though at ease as nature wronging— Through the harrowed soil come throbbing Seeds, in sun and rain.

Broken measures, life's completeness In the perfect whole; Life is but a day in reckoning, Richer in all strength and sweetness, Grows the striving soul.

—(New England Magazine.)

A CRISIS.

BY THOMAS VINTHROP HALL.

It was known all over the post within half an hour after the occurrence. Officers, soldiers, civilians, servants, troop bandstands, even the Apaches in the camp down the river, I fancy, knew about it, and they all had more or less to say about it; the general verdict being that it was a shame that the Colonel ought to let him off, and that he was the finest fellow in the world, any way. It was a singular thing that two such popular men as the Colonel and the doctor, the Cavalry, and the Lieutenant-Colonel of that same regiment, familiarly known (behind his back) as "the old man," but drawing his jaw under the name and title of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Brown, should not be able to get along together. Both of them were aided by the officers and men of the regiment, and (shall we say?) by a good many of the women. The one was a rollicking young lieutenant—tall, hand-some, talented, and brave to recklessness, just as a cavalry lieutenant should be. The other was one of the best of a field-officer of cavalry, still a strong, hearty man, although he had seen much hard service during the war and on the plains; a man who never shirked a duty, and that was more, permitted to just tough severe post commander. In a word, the kind of a man the authorities usually sent to dangerous posts—and such a post as Apache.

CARNegie REFUSES TO TALK.

He Is Greatly Agitated Over the Events at Homestead.

A London dispatch says: A correspondent found Andrew Carnegie, who has been making a tour of Scotland, at Braemar in Aberdeen. He appeared to be in excellent health, but was evidently laboring under great agitation, so much so that Mr. Carnegie, who was present, was endeavoring to soothe him and to draw his thoughts away from the tragic affair at Homestead. Mr. Carnegie positively declined to make any statement. He has within the last day or two sent and received numerous dispatches by cable, and there is no doubt that Mr. Carnegie has been kept fully informed of events on the Homestead.

COST OF THE STRIKE.

Between \$20,000 and \$30,000 Covers the Daily Loss to Men and Company.

The strike at the Carnegie steel mills is a costly affair to both the company and the men. The product of the mills when they are running is valued at about \$200,000 a day. The loss to the company is from \$10,000 to \$20,000 a day. For wages every day is expended from \$15,000 to \$20,000, and about \$1,000 worth of material is used when the mills are running on full time. The company is understood to figure its loss at about \$20,000 a day, and the men less something like \$15,000 every day they are idle.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Over 20,000 Delegates at New York to Participate in the Convention.

Thousands of delegates to the convention of the societies of Christian Endeavor have arrived in New York. Over 20,000 have already been assigned to various hotels and boarding houses. In all nearly 35,000 delegates will participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Blooded Feud in Idaho.

Late Tuesday evening a prominent mine owner of the county of Adams, and Governor Wiley, of Idaho, requesting that a number of cases of arms be sent there at once for the use of the guards on the mines worked by non-union men. An outbreak is feared. In reply Governor Wiley said he had no arms to spare, but that he was sending a number of men to the mines to keep them in order, and to see that the law was enforced.

Killed While Going for a Legacy.

A body, subsequently identified as that of Edmund MacLaughlin, formerly of Waterbury, Conn., was found on the Nickel Plate track near Hayville, Ill. MacLaughlin had been in Chicago for about a week, and had left there Thursday morning for Waterbury to claim a \$15,000 legacy in the estate of his father, recently deceased. When he received notice of the legacy he did not have money enough to pay his fare to the East.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to Prime.	\$3.40 to \$4.00
Good—Shipping.	4.00 to 4.25
SHEEP—Fair to Choice.	4.00 to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	77 1/2 to 78 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	32 to 33
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
BUTTER—Creamery.	22 to 23
CHEESE—Full Cream, flats.	20 to 21
POTATOES—New York.	2.00 to 2.25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping.	3.25 to 4.50
HOGS—Choice Light.	4.00 to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow.	50 to 51
OATS—No. 2 White.	30 to 31
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
CINCINNATI.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
DETROIT.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
BUFFALO.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	77 to 78
WHEAT—No. 2 Hard.	76 to 77
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
PORK—Mess.	11.50 to 12.00
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—No. 1.	3.00 to 3.25
HOGS—No. 1.	3.75 to 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 White.	76 1/2 to 77 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	30 to 31
RYE—No. 2.	42 to 43
PORK—Mess.	11.50 to 12.00

BROKEN MEASURES.

Life is full of broken measures, Objects unattained; Borrowed pleasures with pleasures; Losses of our costliest treasures, Ere the heights be gained. Every soul has aspiration, Still unsatisfied; Memories that wake vibration Of the heart in quick pulsation At the gifts denied.

We are better for the longing, Stronger for the pain; Though at ease as nature wronging— Through the harrowed soil come throbbing Seeds, in sun and rain.

Broken measures, life's completeness In the perfect whole; Life is but a day in reckoning, Richer in all strength and sweetness, Grows the striving soul.